EQUAL RIGHTS

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CENTRAL SERIAL RECORD

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY, *Washington, D. C.*

Vol. 28, No. 5 MAY, 1942

Equal Rights Amendment Reported Favorably By Senate Judiciary Committee 9-3

By PERLE MESTA, *Congressional Chairman, N. W. P.*

BY a substantial majority, the Equal Rights Amendment, known to its friends as the Lucretia Mott Amendment, and to the Senate as S. J. Res. 8, was reported favorably by a vote of 9-3 on Monday, May 11th. An hour later Senator Hughes rose in his seat in the Senate and said:

"From the Committee on the Judiciary I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting equal rights to men and women, and I ask permission later to file a written report."

The Vice-President replied:

"Without objection, permission is granted, and the joint resolution will be placed on the calendar." (Congressional Record, May 11, 1942, Page 4174.)

The Lucretia Mott Amendment is therefore on the calendar of the Senate with the recommendation that it be advanced to the states for ratification.

To the friends of this measure sitting in the visitors' gallery, the moment was one of profound significance. The Senate Judiciary Committee, a group of responsible lawyers, experts, chosen by the Senate, to pass on constitutional matters, had recognized the need of women to stand on equal terms with men in the Constitution of the United States; and the need of the nation for a complete democracy which would include women on equal terms with men.

The action of the full Senate Judiciary Committee was foreshadowed last August when the Sub-Committee in charge of S. J. Res. 8 reported the resolution favorably. On that Committee sat Senator James H. Hughes, Democrat of Delaware, Chairman; Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat of Arizona, and Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont. The full Judiciary Committee which has endorsed the action of its Sub-Committee by reporting the amendment favorably to the Senate consists of Senators:

Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat, of Indiana, Chairman.

Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada.
Carl A. Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico.
Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas.
Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming.
James H. Hughes, Democrat, of Delaware.
Wall Doxey, Democrat, of Mississippi.
Albert B. Chandler, Democrat, of Kentucky.
William H. Smathers, Democrat, of New Jersey.
Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia.
Abe Murdock, Democrat, of Utah.
Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona.
Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont.
John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut.
Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin.
William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota.
Harold H. Burton, Republican, of Ohio.
George W. Norris, Progressive, of Nebraska.

The resolution approved by the Judiciary Committee is the original resolution unamended which stands at the head of this page and which was introduced on January 6, 1941, by Senators:

Guy M. Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa.
W. J. Bulow, Democrat, of South Dakota.
Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas.
Gerald P. Nye, Republican, of North Dakota.
Millard E. Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland.
George L. Radcliffe, Democrat, of Maryland.

A motion to report without recommendation was defeated before the motion to report favorably carried so overwhelmingly.

Immediately after Senator Hughes reported to the Senate, a meeting of the Congressional Committee of the N. W. P. was hastily summoned by the Chairman.

Resolutions of thanks and congratulation to Senator Hughes and Senator Van Nuys were passed and plans laid for future work. Among those attending were: Perle Mesta, Chairman; Emma Guffey Miller, Mary E. Downey, Anna B. Hogan, Dora G. Ogle, Anita Pollitzer.

A companion measure, H. J. Res. 2, introduced by Congressman Louis Ludlow, Democrat, of Indiana, has been reported favorably by the Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House and awaits action by the full committee.

Congratulations are due to Senator Hughes for his masterly handling of our amendment; for his patience; for his persistence; for his cogent reasoning; for his complete faith in the rightness of our cause; for his vision and his courage.

To Senator Van Nuys, Chairman of the full Senate Judiciary Committee, go the warm thanks of all friends of Democracy. In his high office as Chairman of one of the most important committees of the Senate, to which our amendment was referred, he held the power to help or to hinder. HE HELPED. Long a friend of equal rights, his support of this measure, vital to the creation and preservation of Democracy, is unfailing. We salute him!

Equal Rights

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OBJECT

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, and the adherence of the United States to the Equal Rights Treaty. The Woman's Party also supports the Proposed Equality Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Art. 1—Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Art. 2—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Introduced

Senate—By Senator Guy M. Gillette (Iowa), and Senators W. J. Bulow (S. D.), Arthur Capper (Kans.), Gerald P. Nye (N. D.), Millard E. Tydings (Md.), Geo. L. Radcliffe (Md.), Jan. 6, 1941, (Senate Joint Resolution No. 8).

House—By Representative Louis Ludlow (Ind.), Jan. 3, 1941, (House Joint Resolution No. 2).

By Representative U. S. Guyer (Kans.), Jan. 3, 1941, (House Joint Resolution No. 16).

By Representative Bartel J. Jonkman, Jan. 3, 1941, (House Joint Resolution No. 93).

WORLD WOMAN'S PARTY FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

ALICE PAUL, Chairman

EXCERPT FROM CONSTITUTION:

Object: The object of this organization shall be to advance the status of women throughout the world, and to promote the recognition and establishment of liberty without distinction as to sex.

Our Editor

When this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS goes to press, the editor will be in Mexico City with a group of club women who are visiting that city after the close of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recently held in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mother's Day

To all statesmen who have displayed publicly such eagerness to do honor to mothers, we say, "How about putting mothers and all other women in the Constitution, and thereby giving them equality before the law?"

When Is A Law Not A Law?

When There's A Labor Shortage

FOR years the Equal Rights Amendment has been opposed by certain citizens on the ground that women must be protected from night work. Work during the day, when the work is heavier and the pay lighter, leaves their morals unassaulted and their health intact; but work during the night, when the work is lighter and the pay heavier, BEWARE.

In addition to minimum wage and maximum hour laws for women only, state after state has enacted laws which have kept women out of work on all or most night shifts. Therefore women have become a special class, a nuisance to employers, a difficult element in trade unions. BUT THAT WAS WHEN JOBS WERE SCARCE AND LABOR PLENTIFUL.

NOW JOBS ARE PLENTIFUL AND LABOR IS SCARCE. Today the states are changing their policy toward women. All but one, we are told in the May issue of the "Life and Labor Bulletin," which hitherto have prohibited night work for women, have issued permits for night employment; in all but four, requiring maximum hours, women may be employed for longer hours. Even the one day rest in seven may be omitted.

What must we conclude? Either that such laws are never necessary to protect our health and morals, or that our health and morals are to be ruthlessly sacrificed when workers are needed, or that these so-called protective laws are a device to save the best pickings for men when jobs are scarce?

In any event the contention of the N. W. P. is again upheld. Women are the football of the states, with no constitutional guarantee that their means of livelihood will not be extended or withdrawn at the whim of state legislatures.

We are not complaining about the lifting of the ban on women's opportunity to work. We rejoice in it. If such laws do not apply to men, we do not wish them to be applied to women, *now or ever.* If these laws are applied to men, then we wish them applied to women *now and always.* And we point out that WHEN A JOB SHORTAGE RECURS, women will be ruthlessly thrown out of employment, and the old laws "protecting" them against employment will again be in force. If the deflation of women is to be prevented, the Equal Rights Amendment must be written into the Constitution NOW, thereby removing the Common Law interpretation of that Constitution which enables state legislatures to give and withhold at will the right of women to work.

Martha Berry

Martha Berry, whose life for 41 years was devoted to establishing schools in the mountainous regions of Georgia, died last March at the age of 75. Starting with a small group of ragged little children in a log cabin, she saw her work develop and bear fruit. More than ten thousand boys and girls have been graduated from her schools; 121 buildings on 35,000 acres represent the Berry Schools near Rome, Georgia, which was her home. In an interview given shortly before her death to the "Atlanta *Constitution,*" and quoted by the *"Florida Times"* on March 6th, she said:

> "Human waste seems the most awful thing on earth to me, and I could see human waste all around me. There is no greater national asset than our boys and girls, and conservation of them is of far greater importance than that of forests, rivers, or anything else. The young people of the world are God's charges to the older, and if we fail them, we fail our Lord."

Maryland Day At National Headquarters

By DOROTHY SHIPLEY GRANGER

SATURDAY afternoon, April 11th, was "Maryland Day" at Alva Belmont House. About fifty members of the Maryland Chapter, National Woman's Party; members of Congress; representatives of the Maryland State Society, and a large number of distinguished Marylanders and other guests attended.

The occasion was the presentation to the Alva Belmont Feminist Library by the Business & Professional Women's Council, N. W. P., Baltimore, of two volumes of "Maryland Women," by Mrs. Margie H. Luckett, as a tribute to Mrs. Edith Houghton Hooker. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, National Chairman of the N. W. P., presided at the exercises, which were held in the Library, and tributes to Mrs. Hooker were made by U. S. Senator George L. Radcliffe, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Wilmington; Mrs. Amy C. Ransome, of California, Mrs. Amelia Walker, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Wiley.

The books were presented by Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger, President of the Business & Professional Women's Council, and were accepted by Miss Mary Elizabeth Downey, Librarian of Alva Belmont Feminist Library. The third and last volume, which is now being printed, will be presented later. In accepting the books, Miss Downey said:

"We thank the Business and Professional Women's Council of the National Woman's Party of Maryland, for this gift. May it be the leaven to promote the compilation of such books about women who have helped make history "throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction" till we have placed in the Alva Belmont Library the records of women in the 48 states and our other possessions, as well as those of such women throughout the world.

May this gift be but the beginning—and a noble one it is. It represents devotion, time, patience, accuracy, discrimination and love of detail as well as interest in people. Mrs. Luckett is to be congratulated," Miss Downey said, "in creating a set of books memorializing the women who have helped make the greatness of the State of Maryland."

Mrs. Luckett made a graceful speech of acknowledgment and introduced several guests whose achievements are recorded in the volumes.

Mrs. Hilles, Chairman of the Library Committee, was present for the first time since the opening of the Alva Belmont Library. She spoke feelingly of Mrs. Hooker's great contribution to women, referring to her power to discuss and clarify abstract principles and to inspire others through her keen perception of spiritual values.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, was introduced and said a few words.

"What you seek is coming," said Senator Radcliffe, who is one of the sponsors of the Equal Rights Amendment. Applause greeted him then and frequently through his eloquent and extemporaneous address in which he paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Hooker who, he said, always reminded him of Margaret Brent, the first woman to take part in public affairs in the State of Maryland. Senator Radcliffe said he had known Mrs. Hooker for many years and spoke of her fine vigor and activity and the high ideals by which she was always animated. The argument for the ballot and for equal rights for women stand by themselves, he said. The burden of proof is not on women but on the opposition.

In opening the program, Mrs. Wiley said she was always inspired, when she thought of the traditions of Maryland "This State," she continued, "seems to have had more feminine influences in its past than any state in the Union. Named after the Queen of Charles I, Henrietta Maria, it was first called Terra Maria. Its two capitals, St. Mary's and Annapolis, both have been named for women and it now has four counties so named. It is the state in which women first asked for a 'voyce and vote'. We of Washington feel especially close to Maryland, because, having neither vote, nor representation in Congress, we live on soil originally given to the nation by your state. Here, in this Library, we are on soil once owned by the First Lord Baltimore. Before it passed to the Sewell family, it belonged to Daniel Carroll, second son of that famous Marylander, Charles Carroll. It is little wonder then that one of the strongest branches of the N. W. P. is located in Maryland. This is primarily due to the life and work of Edith Houghton Hooker, former Chairman of the N. W. P. and for 13 years editor of EQUAL RIGHTS when that magazine was published as a weekly. It is fitting that in the two thick volumes of "Famous Maryland Women" presented to us by its author, Margie Luckett, there should be a chapter devoted to the woman we honor today. Mrs. Hooker led a life of great unselfishness and devotion, not only to the cause of liberating the lives of women, but to many civic movements as well. Other speakers will tell of her accomplishments. I only want to testify to the great influence she has had for years inspiring us and spurring us on to secure equal constitutional status for men and women. Her untiring energy sets us an example to emulate and build upon. I know of no finer way to pay tribute to her long life of devotion to our cause than to subscribe to the paper which she founded and edited for so many years."

Mrs. Ransome spoke of the great constructive power of Mrs. Hooker. "I deem it a privilege," she said, "to recall the times when I personally came to a realization of this. It was through an eloquent and convincing speech of hers on Equal Rights, given at a meeting at the home of our Chairman, Mrs. Wiley, that I was persuaded to join the N. W. P. Her monumental work on the 'Laws of Sex,' written jointly with her husband, Dr. Hooker, is a classic of its kind and I hope is among the books in the Alva Belmont Library. Mrs. Hooker defended the principle of Equal Rights at the convention of the A. A. U. W., at the time when M. Carey Thomas began her debate on the Equal Rights Amendment in the *'Journal'* of that organization, and in her editorial writings in EQUAL RIGHTS, Mrs. Hooker continued to defend these principles. As owner and editor of the *'Maryland Suffrage News'* and later of EQUAL RIGHTS, she worked to remove the stigma of inferiority laid on women by the old Common Law. She played a leading part in the formation of the Students' Council of Goucher College. In her home where I have visited, it may be truly said that her family rise and call her blessed. I feel that Destiny as well as an aeroplane brought me here, for besides being a friend, I am a fellow alumna of Bryn Mawr with Mrs. Hooker and a fellow member of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. As I count myself a resident of Fair Hill Farm, Montgomery County, I pay

(*Continued on page 39*)

Eastern Regional Conference

June 5, 6 and 7 should be set aside by all members of the N. W. P. for the Eastern Regional Conference which will be held as usual at the Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City. A tentative program has been worked out. The business will be disposed of on Saturday morning and will be followed by a luncheon at one o'clock, where Mrs. A. Gordon Reid will speak on the "Women of China." She has recently returned to the United States after twenty years of Chinese experience. The banquet will take place at 7 o'clock on the same evening. Speakers of world renown are expected and will be announced in the press. At 10.30 Sunday morning there will be a breakfast, followed by the reports of the Resolutions Committee by the Chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger, and of the Committee on Nominations by the Chairman, Dr. Arabel Clark. After balloting for officers the Conference will adjourn.

Rates at the Claridge will be $3.00 for a single room and $6.00 for a double room. Breakfast $1.00, luncheon $1.50 and banquet $2.50. Early reservations are desirable as the American Medical Association is meeting at the same time.

These plans were arranged at a luncheon meeting of the Executive Board held at the Baltimore Country Club on Sunday, April 26th, when the members were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Donald R. Hooker. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

> "Meeting here in Baltimore in the interest of the next Eastern Regional Conference of the National Woman's Party, we like to set down in particular by way of a resolution, that our enduring affection and respect for Edith Houghton Hooker, our comrade and co-worker, is as strong today as in past years—and that we hope and pray in God's mercy that she may soon be restored in health and strength to her family and friends."

For further information about the Conference, apply to its Chairman, Mrs. Alma Harrison Ambrose, 3851 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Get Acquainted With Vivien Kellems

Readers of EQUAL RIGHTS will be interested in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* of April 18, about Vivien Kellems, "Five-Foot-Two, She Lifts the World."

Miss Kellems is much interested in the program of the National Woman's Party. She addressed a large meeting of the Chicago Branch in 1940. And more important still, she plans, as announced in this article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, to run for Congress, on an equal rights program.

It looks very much as if Miss Kellems was one of the growing number of women who naturally and as a matter of course believe in equal rights, and who live equal rights. She founded and built up Kellems Products, Inc., which manufactures cable grips. In 1941 the National Association of Manufacturers for the second time named her the No. 1 woman in American industry. She is one of the three women members of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and is the only woman manufacturing electrical equipment.

July Fourth . . . 1776—1942

Writing in the Yonkers *Herald-Statesman* of April 30th, Mrs. Edna S. Capewell, acting Chairman of New York State N. W. P., said:

> "Would that July 4, 1942, might be, through the adoption of this Amendment (Equal Rights) as illustrious a date as July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was unanimously adopted. Can we afford to do anything less?"

Aline E. Solomons

By WINIFRED MALLON

Miss Aline E. Solomons, pioneer suffragist, and one of the most active and devoted members of the National Woman's Party, died last March 31, at her home in Washington, after a long illness.

With the Stanton Club of the District of Columbia, then with the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and finally with the National Woman's Party, Miss Solomons worked for the national enfranchisement of women. After the ratification and proclamation of the Susan B. Anthony amendment she joined whole-heartedly in the campaign for the ultimate achievement through the pending Equal Rights Amendment of the aims and objectives of the women who met in 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, in the world's first equal rights convention called by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. And to the end of her life she was in the forefront of this and other liberal and progressive movements in the nation's capital.

Miss Solomons was present in Chicago when the National Woman's Party was formed, assisted in its organization, and afterward in Washington served on the maintenance committee for its national headquarters with Mrs. William Kent—they were great friends—Mrs. Richard Wainwright and others. Until her death she remained a member of the Party.

She was actively identified with all the civic and art interests of the District of Columbia, always with the liberal groups in art. She helped to form the Art League, organized in the 1890's, and was a founder, in 1917, of the Arts Club of Washington.

Miss Solomons served also, for twenty-five years, as Secretary of the Board of Managers of Garfield Hospital, and actively with the American Red Cross during and after the first World War.

She was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and as a National Officer and as Chairman of its Arts Committee she was instrumental in the erection of the Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney statue which, in white marble, on the south lawn of the D. A. R. building, honors the memory of the founders of the Society.

Born in New York, but from early childhood a resident of Washington, Miss Solomons had made for herself a place in the life of the Capital peculiarly her own. She is missed, and mourned, by scores of friends here and elsewhere, by all of whom she was well loved and will be long remembered.

She was the daughter of Adolphus Solomons and Rachel Seixas, his wife.

Two sisters survive her, Miss Julia Solomons of Washington, and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, of New York.

Subscription Contest

Dorothy Luebbers of Baltimore, Md., wins the award this month for having obtained the largest number of new subscribers to EQUAL RIGHTS during the month of April. We congratulate Maryland for having such a good worker. The contest will continue during the month of May. Which State will lead for this next month?

Do your libraries, clubs, reading rooms, schools, all receive EQUAL RIGHTS regularly? If not, why not?

Baltimore Council To Sponsor Friendship Dinner

The annual Friendship Dinner which is attended by all the women's service clubs will be sponsored this year by the Business and Professional Women's Council of the N. W. P. of Baltimore. The date is October 10th. "Links of steel will rust and sever but links of friendship last forever."

World Woman's Party Demands
OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Freedom And Equality For Women

FREEDOM and equality now for the women of the United Nations were demanded in a message drawn up and formally approved on May 9th, when the council of the World Woman's Party convened at World Headquarters in Washington, May 9th and 10th.

Council members from eleven nations were present for the council meeting, and approved the proposed communication. It reads as follows:

> *"To the Representatives of the United Nations, meeting in Washington.*
>
> "The Members of the United Nations' Council have declared their object to be freedom for the whole world.
>
> "We, representing the World Woman's Party for Equal Rights, desire to lay before the United Nations' Council the fact that freedom for women is one freedom that could, and should, be established *now*, in the territory of the United Nations, without waiting for the conclusion of the war.
>
> "Women have always made, and are making today, a magnificent contribution to society, in spite of inequalities and restrictions. No one knows what contribution women could make—and will make—when these inequalities and restrictions are removed.
>
> "For the sake of a new and better world, as well as in justice to women themselves, we call upon the United Nations to establish freedom for women in all territory under their jurisdiction.
>
> "We ask equality for women under the law.
>
> "We ask power for women, equal with power for men, in directing our national and international life.
>
> "We urge the United Nations' Council, meeting in Washington, to take immediate action to bring this freedom to the half of their own people who do not have it, women—not as a post-war measure—but today."

The Council voted to send the message to the official representatives in Washington of the United Nations in letters signed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of London, England, President of the World Woman's Party, and Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of its Council.

A decision was made to hold the Tri-ennial Conference of the World Woman's Party for Equal Rights the middle of October, following the national convention of the National Woman's Party.

Among those attending the Council Meeting were: Miss Alice Paul, U. S. A., Chairman, who presided; Mrs. Amy C. Ransome, U. S. A., Treasurer; Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, U. S. A., Chaplain; Miss Nansheng Yen, member for China, daughter of the former Ambassador Yen; Mme. Rahhohan Rai of India; Miss Grace Roe of Great Britain, representing the British branch of the World Woman's Party; Senora Marta Vergara, Chile, member of the Council from Chile; Mrs. Maria Heldering Bye of The Netherlands, now living in the United States; Mme. Siljo Solanko of Finland; Mme. Joan Arnould of France; Miss Muna Lee of San Juan, Puerto Rico, member of the Council from Puerto Rico; Mme. M. Iwinska of Warsaw, Poland, Secretary of the Polish branch of the World Woman's Party; Miss Marie Sten, Denmark, and Dr. Helene Stoecher, member of the Council from Germany.

At the close of Saturday's session, the foreign delegates were guests of honor at a tea at Alva Belmont House, when Mrs. Ransome and assisting local women were hostesses.

Mrs. Lloyd Williams, 3rd Vice-Chairman, N. W. P., which is the United States Section, represented that group in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley.

Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, member of the Executive Council, N. W. P., made the speech of welcome to the foreign delegates.

The meeting was open to members of the World Woman's Party. Among those present were: Mrs. Nina Allender, Mrs. Porter Dale, Miss Mary E. Downey, Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, Mrs. Elsie Graff, Miss Anna M. Graves, Mrs. Karl Greene, Mrs. Mary Heffernan, Miss Winifred Mallon, Miss Betty Mayer, Mrs. George Mesta, Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, Mrs. Horace Pote, Miss Mabel Vernon, Mrs. Robert Walker and Mrs. Helena Hill Weed.

Candidate for Congress Endorses Amendment

Mrs. Mollie Davis Nicholson, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, who is running in the Democratic primaries for the congressional nomination in the Sixth District, wrote Mrs. George E. Halsey, Chairman of the Maryland Branch, N. W. P., under date of April 11th, as follows:

> "I had hoped to drop in and see you the last time I was in Baltimore but was prevented because of previous engagements, therefore I am writing you this letter to say that I am one hundred per cent for the Equal Rights Amendment and if elected to Congress will do everything possible in support of the Amendment."

Susan B. Anthony Stamps In Pennsylvania

At the suggestion of Mrs. Margaret Wood Patterson, the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, the Hon. F. Clair Ross, who is running in the Democratic primaries for the gubernatorial nomination, uses the Susan B. Anthony Stamps in his campaign headquarters as well as in his office.

Mr. Ross believes that the stamps should be made a permanent issue. Last week he bought 1,000. His wife and his sister, Mrs. T. M. Kyle, are members of the Harrisburg Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Publication of this issue of EQUAL RIGHTS has been delayed in order that the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee might be given to our readers at the earliest possible moment.

Maryland's Great Citizen, Edith Houghton Hooker

Maryland Day at National Headquarters

By AMELIA HIMES WALKER

SOMEONE has said that history is made up of the biographies of the world's great leaders. And so no history of Maryland will be complete if it does not include the life and work of Edith Houghton Hooker.

No doubt her character and great interests were influenced greatly by her attendance at Bryn Mawr College, that Quaker institution which follows the principle which is also the motto of Johns Hopkins University, "The Truth will set you free." For she fearlessly sought and lived by that principle.

After her graduation at Bryn Mawr, she came down to Baltimore to enter the Medical School of Johns Hopkins, and there she met and married another medical student, Donald Russell Hooker.

Together they planned their life's work, and one cannot think of the achievements of one without realizing the constant support and encouragement of the other.

In the wall of their house is inserted a bas-relief of "St. George and the Dragon," carved by a young Maryland sculptor expressly for them. To me it has always silently expressed their spiritual desire and aim of life, that one must live in constant conflict with evil, and fearlessly battle to overcome it. And they have guided their lives by accepting that responsibility personally and publicly.

Their interests are so many and varied that every charitable organization, every political organization, every civic organization knows them well and leans upon them, for support.

Many an unfortunate unmarried mother, particularly during the first World War, has been given encouragement and money, a new outlook on life, and a wedding ring, and helped to start life anew in a strange city.

That may not be according to the laws of the church, but the Hookers have followed the Christ pattern, which preceded the churchly one.

Most of the pre-kindergarten schools and play centers have been supported by the Hookers, and many are the mothers who have received all kinds of help from them.

All of the policemen in the city know the Hookers. If a stray waif is found by any of them, he is often taken to their house, rather than be kept the night in a police court or jail.

It is significant that when Edith Hooker organized the first organization in Baltimore to strengthen the Woman Suffrage Association, she gave it a name that indicated more than the desire for the franchise. She called it the *"Just Government League."* That is typical of the working of her mind.

Injustice must be corrected, and she enunciated the principle "Equal Justice Under the Law" long before it was graven over the portals of the Supreme Court Building.

Her magnetic qualities as a real leader have attracted the energetic young women of the state to her, and she stands out, head and shoulders, above any other woman of Maryland, for her life has been guided by principle, and not by expediency. And this principle is dominating the work of her five children, all adults, all "carrying on" in this troubled world, conscious of their responsibilities in slaying the dragon, like St. George of old, and living in the same tradition in which they were brought up.

Edith Hooker has been known and beloved by all the great American and English women leaders. Although she has differed with some of them in method, because her methods were more direct, youthful, and fearless, she has always had their admiration and respect. When Alice Paul and Lucy Burns established the Congressional Union, she joined with them at once, although she was on the Board of the Maryland Woman Suffrage Association. And when she was told by the Board, that she could not remain in the Union and hold membership on the Board, she resigned from the Board, in order to be free to work in the more effective manner of demanding an amendment to the Constitution to grant women the franchise.

She was quick to see the effectiveness of the beautiful parades, and the pageantry of picketing by the groups of women bearing purple, white, and gold banners, or excerpts from documents precious to the United States—or from the President's speeches.

She has been the editor-in-chief, or the associate editor of the *"Maryland Suffrage News"* since its inception—later christening it "EQUAL RIGHTS." And the Hookers supplied the deficit to maintain it year after year. She writes with clear perception, and a style all her own, sharp with a real knowledge of history and passing events, and with the keen wit which marks all her speeches. She is the most brilliant woman speaker I have ever listened to. Come to think of it, I know of no man speaker who can equal her! One always has a sense of spiritual uplift after hearing her, although she may not have uttered a phrase of religious quotation.

It is, I think, because she demonstrated always that she believed that it is possible to obey our prayer that we may make the kingdom of goodness come on earth, as it is in heaven.

Her gay, confident spirit that truth and justice must prevail has lit the fires of endeavor in the hearts of all the women who have worked with her, and they are in almost every county of Maryland. She has always worked to make life free from want and beautiful for everyone.

Equal Rights and Security

A printer, a member of the N. W. P. and also of Typographical Union No. 6, arrived in Washington bright and early one morning ready to work for the Equal Rights Amendment. "I've left my job for three days and I've paid my way to Washington," she said, "because I must tell the Judiciary Committee that women like me need the Equal Rights Bill." "Why do you need it more than the rest of us?" someone asked at Headquarters. "Well, I've no security," she said. "I'm 50 and I can't get social security 'til I'm 65 and I've got a good job on the night shift that men are always after. It pays well and I don't go to work until 2.30 A. M. and I'm off at 10 A. M. I've lots of time to do everything I need to do before I go to bed at 4.30 P. M. Of course it has not always been like this. When my husband died I had to support the children and I waited seven years for this job. I've had it four years but I am afraid I'll lose it before I can draw social security. You see if the Equal Rights Bill were passed I'd have a better chance as a woman, more security. I know there are lots of women like me and I want to tell the senators how we feel."

California Equal Opportunity Committee, Pennsylvania Teachers and Ohio Nurses Endorse Equal Rights Amendment

Among the resolutions sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee were the following significant pronouncements by the California Equal Opportunity Committee of the N. E. A., the Pennsylvania State Teachers' League, and the Ohio State Nurses Assn.

The N. E. A. resolution was approved at the midwinter meeting in San Francisco and was offered by Assistant Superintendent Vincent P. Maher, whose speech in its behalf was printed in the last issue of EQUAL RIGHTS, page 30. It reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That we favor an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that men and women shall have equal legal status throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction; and Congress shall have power to enforce this Amendment by proper legislation.
>
> THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to send copies of this Resolution to members of the full Judiciary Committees of Congress not later than May 1st, 1942.

Dr. Arabel Clark, Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch of the N. W. P., offered a resolution to the Pennsylvania State Teachers' League when it met in Harrisburg last April in annual convention. Dr. Clark spoke to the resolution which was unanimously adopted. The resolution reads:

> *Resolved*, That the Pennsylvania State Teachers' League endorse the Equal Rights Amendment now pending before National Congress;
>
> That the Secretary be instructed to write Senator Frederick C. Van Nuys, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Commitee, to that effect;
>
> That the National League of Teachers' Associations, with which we are affiliated, be urged to endorse this Amendment and instruct their delegates to urge the passage of the Resolution favoring the Equal Rights Amendment, at the National Education Association Convention at Denver, June 28-July 2, 1942.

As we go to press, from Clara Snell Wolfe, Chairman of Organization, comes word that the Ohio State Nurses' Association, representing 12,000 registered nurses meeting in Columbus, in annual convention, endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment at the request of their general secretary, Elizabeth August.

Marriage and Nationality

On several occasions the question of the injustice which a British woman suffers as a result of losing her nationality through marriage to a foreigner has been discussed in Parliament, but the government has always refused to take legislative action.

The present law is based on the assumption that if a British woman marries an alien, her loyalties automatically change to his. The consequence of this assumption is that a foreign woman marrying an Englishman is automatically assumed to become British in sympathy. Whichever way one looks at the matter, this arrangement seems to belittle the value of British nationality and suggests that women as such are in the category of chattels.

British law is out of date in this matter and should be amended along the lines of United States law, under which a woman with American citizenship does not lose her nationality unless she wishes to renounce it, and a foreign woman marrying an American citizen does not thereby automatically become an American citizen.

—From the *"National News Letter,"* Toronto, March 26.

Equal Rights

A recent Gallup Poll shows 78 per cent approval of equal wages for women and men engaged in the same work in industry.

I am curious to see whether, following the war, employers will choose to continue employing women, or to drop them in favor of men. And only on the basis of equal pay for both sexes shall we learn what employers actually think of the relative value of men and women.

For years the so-called "equal rights amendment," which would compel equality of wages for women and men, has been blocked in Congress by, of all people, women's organizations. Behind this opposition is undoubtedly the fear that women can't stand on their own feet, but must make wage and salary concessions to hold their places against masculine competition.

Equality of compensation would make the issue clear-cut. It would force employers who may have hired women as "bargains" to restudy their unit labor costs before discriminating against either sex.

But a warning should be sounded. In many cases, men already receive lower pay, on account of feminine competition for jobs, than they otherwise might receive. It would be unfortunate if the proposed equality were to be obtained by a general reduction of men's compensation to the current levels of women's pay.

Let us raise women's wages to equal those of men similarly engaged, instead of reducing men's wages to equal women's. Then may the best man (or woman) win, and "the devil take the hindermost."

Washington, Feb. 4. DONALD M. VANCE.

—From the Washington *Post*, Feb. 20.

(*Editor's Note*—We are willing.)

Maryland Day At National Headquarters

(*Continued from page 35*)

tribute to Edith Houghton Hooker as one of you on Maryland Day."

Tea was served from 4:30 to 6:30 in the beautifully decorated dining room.

Among the guests were Miss Adele Stamp, Dean of Women, University of Maryland; Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, Mrs. John A. Meyer, Mrs. Maude Holt Maulsby, Mrs. Jacob New, Mrs. Stanley J. O'Conor, Mrs. George E. Halsey, President of the Maryland Branch, N. W. P.; Mrs. Alma Harrison Ambrose, Chairman of the Eastern Regional Conference, N. W. P.; Miss Eve Ve Verka, Mrs. Edna Gasch, President of the National League of American Pen Women; Mr. George Amory Maddox, Mr. Leland G. Worthington, Mr. Edmond Boone Luckett and Jane Norman Smith, First Vice-Chairman N. W. P.

Britain's Married Women Seek 'Single' Tax Rating

(Wireless to The New York *TIMES*)

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1942—An innovation that will cost the nation several millions sterling revenue has been advanced by the Inland Revenue Staff Federation on behalf of married women who, it is said, suffer under the existing scheme, which is considered a "serious deterrent to their entry into full-time employment and hence is retarding maximum war production."

The federation's experts believe that wives should be treated as single women and receive the same allowance and benefits as unmarried women for the duration.

At present the combined income tax exemptions of two wage-earners greatly exceed that granted them as man and wife earning a joint income.

The proposals will be sent to the Board of Inland Revenue and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

FREEDOM FOR WOMEN THROUGHOUT WORLD

I HAVE been reading a great many plans for a post-war world, and have been doing considerable thinking on the subject myself. All of the plans are brimming over with high ideals. Almost all of them have provisions calling for freedom for all races and religions, full equality of all races, white and colored alike. But nowhere do I see any mention of freedom and equality for women of all races and nations. Perhaps this is taken for granted, but I doubt it, for principles of freedom are not taken for granted. They are demanded, fought for, and earned.

When President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued the Atlantic Charter last summer, Mrs. Roosevelt was asked during a press conference whether she had noticed that in the after-the-war aims, no mention was made of the rights or equal rights of women in the conquered or conquering countries. According to the *Independent Woman*, Mrs. Roosevelt replied that she did not believe that there was intended to be any real distinction between men and women in those eight general aims and that she thought that "probably" there would be suffrage for women in many countries when this war was over.

"Probably" to my mind is a word that should be stricken out of our vocabularies and not used in connection with basic freedoms after this world war. It is far too casual a word for these times.

We all know that Prime Minister Churchill has never been friendly to nor understood the meaning of equal rights for women. While President Roosevelt has advanced women in public life more than any President we have ever had, he seems to understand equal rights only for the exceptional woman, and is led by his social service leanings to believe that average women need a special legal rating making them a protected class. In this he departs from the noble basic principle that all men and women are created equal.

But the freedom of women in the post-war world does not depend on Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt or any other man. It depends upon the women of the world, and the sooner they realize it the better. They must see that full freedom for women and full equality of rights for women throughout the world are recognized as part of the planning for a post-war world. The responsibility for this lies on the women of the United States who have achieved a large measure, though not the full measure, of freedom. They will be staunchly supported by the women of China, Russia, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, but these women are too hard pressed now to take the initiative. The initiative is the responsibility of American women. Freedom for women has been blotted out in the Axis nations and in the conquered countries. We must make sure that freedom comes back to these women even stronger and surer than before the war.

We cannot fool ourselves by thinking that the war is giving women so many opportunities for work in new fields that freedom and full equality for women will be a natural aftermath of the war. Nor can we expect that women's work and sacrifice will be rewarded with freedom and full equality. It just does not happen that way. Freedom comes only to those who know it belongs to them, and expect it and demand it.

Freedom has not yet become part of the life-blood of American women—freedom in theory, yes, perhaps for the oppressed of other groups and other races, but not freedom for themselves. Here then is a challenge to the organized women of America and to every woman in the remotest corner of our great country. Remember that an important part of the war work of every woman is an understanding of the principles of freedom for all peoples, men and women, and the putting of these principles into practice.

After the last war women in this country were so hard at work getting suffrage for themselves that they were not awake to the work that needed to be done on a world scale for the freedom of women. During this war and after this war, women must not be so eager to help the yellow man, the black man, and the much persecuted Jew win equality and freedom that they forget the freedom for women of these groups and themselves. These days call for and demand great leadership among women—the casting aside of timidity and unimportant differences, and the exercise of courage, liberalism, and vision.

Members Of National Woman's Party:

Never in our history has the time been so ripe for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. How can each member do her share in this great campaign?

There are *eight* ways in which every member can help:

Report immediately for work to your local Chairman, your State Chairman or National Headquarters.
Pay your dues today.
Pay your subscription to EQUAL RIGHTS today.
Invite your friends to join.
Subscribe to the Campaign Fund today.
Invite your friends to help.
Order Equal Rights Seals today.
Get new subscribers to this magazine.

Do not rest until you have done all of these things. All checks should be made payable to the National Woman's Party and mailed to that organization at 144 B Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C.

Australia

The women of Australia were threatened, as we are, by a provision in their proposed Income Tax Assessment Bill which would have made mandatory a joint return for husbands and wives. We quote from the *Standard*, Dec. 15, 1941, only just received:

"On November 19th, the deputation waited on Mr. Chifley and a number of other Ministers and private members, both of the Government and the Opposition. Our representations were well received. We asked that the clause of the Income Tax Assessment Bill, grouping the incomes of the husband and wife together for taxation purposes, should be entirely omitted from the Bill. We are confident that if this clause is not entirely omitted, it will be very much modified.

"The success of our representations we believe to be largely due to the broad support they received from women's organizations throughout the Commonwealth."

Mrs. Linda Littlejohn has written Miss Paul that the obnoxious provision was killed.